Repaso III Outline

Nombre:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fecha: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulario**

Página(s):\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Temas (Communication Themes): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

***As you review the vocabulary, break down the vocabulary into the following categories. Write the Spanish word and include a picture for the meaning of each word. You may simply put question marks for question words and write the names of some family members next to their appropriate relationship to you.***

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Palabras interrogativas** | **Comidas** | **Bebidas** |
| **Números Grandes** | **Meses** | **Familia** |

**Gramática: Asking Questions (Some of these question words have been learned previously in other units.)**

How do you say the following interrogative words?

How? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Which one? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Which ones? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Who? (singular) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Who? (plural) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

To where? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

From Where? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How many? (Masculine)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How Many? (Feminine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How Much? (Masculine) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How much? (Feminine\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

What? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Expressing the date: To give the date, use the following phrase:**

Es \_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_+ de + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Only the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the month does not follow the same pattern. To write

the first use the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ instead of the number.

Write that it is the following dates in Spanish. Remember the day is always written

first in Spanish. Also days and months are not capitalized in Spanish.

It is 31/10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

It is 1/1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Expressing Possession using “de”**

In Spanish there is no such thing as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to express possession. Instead

youmust usethe preposition “de” followed by the owner/possessor.**\**

How would you say the following?

Maria’s cat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jose’s family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Sara’s brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Jorge’s father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Carmen’s uncle \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Expressing Possession with Possessive Adjectives**

**Possessive Adjectives: Fill in the Spanish Possessive Adjectives.**

Singular Possessive Adjectives

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| My | Our |
| Your(familiar) | Your (familiar) |
| Your (formal) | Your |
| His, Her, Its | their |

Plural Possessive Adjectives

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| My | Our |
| Your(familiar) | Your (familiar) |
| Your (formal) | Your |
| His, Her, Its | their |

Which possessive adjectives must also match in gender with the nouns they describe?

­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conjugating Regular Verbs

There are three kinds of verb endings in Spanish. What are the three possible endings of Spanish infinitives?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**REGULAR VERBS FOLLOW A CONJUGATION PATTERN. FILL IN THE CHARTS WITH THE PATTERN OF ENDINGS FOR EACH**

**TYPE OF VERB.**

**AR VERB ENDINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**ER VERB ENDINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**IR VERB ENDINGS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Yo G – Irregular Yo Form**

**Hacer has one irregular conjugation for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form.**

**Fill in the missing Yo form of Hacer below**

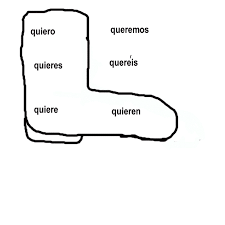
|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Hacemos |
| Haces | Hacéis |
| Hace | Hacen |

 BOOTIE VERBS – E to IE

In Spanish, some verbs have a stem change in the present tense. There are three kinds of stem changing patterns: E to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, O to UE, and E to I.

Stem changing verbs have regular ar, er, and ir present tense endings. The “e” in all the stems will change except in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_forms.

See the pattern of how the verb Querer changes below:



Draw a boot around the following verb chart and then conjugate the verb empezar.

Empezar (e to ie)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

Practice: Conjugate the following bootie verbs on the blanks.

1. Las tiendas \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(cerrar) a las ocho y media.

2. Yo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(empezar) mi tarea cuando llego a la casa.

3. Mi amigo no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(entender) la lección.

**Making Comparisons**

**Use the following phrases with an adjective to compare two things**

More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

As…. As \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**==============================================================================**

**When a comparison does not involve an adjective use these phrases:**

More than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

As much as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**===============================================================================**

**Irregular comparative words include:**

Older \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Menor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mejor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Peor \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**================================================================================**

**Compare the following things with these adjectives:**

Manzana/Banana Nutritivo(a)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Español/ Inglés Facil

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Mi madre / Mi Padre menor/mayor

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_